

S. Carter Esq.

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COMMUNICATIONS, AND LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE
ADDRESSED TO THE PUBLISHER, POST-Paid.

From the Boston Pearl,
PERIODICAL PATRONAGE.

BY GEO. W. LIGHT.

I have this moment received a two dollar note for a year's subscription to one of my periodicals—the first subscription money I have received for a little age, of no small amount which as truly belonged to me some six years ago, more or less, as ever a note of Mr. Bidde's did to our worthy President. Therefore I am in a little better mood for writing this sermon than I thought of being when I sat down.

A large number of the patrons of the periodical literature of this country are among the best men of the community: I mean, too, periodically speaking—notwithstanding a laxity in cancelling subscription accounts is one of the greatest besetting sins of the land. They pay. They are none of your men that subscribe to patronize merely—and therefore either are dumfounded or run mad at your want of gratitude in sending a bill for a work they simply wished to see flourish, and on that account alone were willing to lend the influence of their names to. They don't need to have it proved to them that a printer is a man of flesh and bones like themselves,—though that's not always the case,—and is sustained, whenever he happens to be sustained, by the same system of sustenance with other men:—nor that man is less likely to run into bankruptcy when hardly any body pays him for working at the press, than an individual most of whose debtors prove to be bad pay in any other department of business. When they buy a journal of a man—receive it, read it, have their happiness increased and are made more intelligent and better by it—they think it is the part of man to let it be seen that they have some understanding of the means by which an editor as well as any body else is obliged to live, and without which a man can no better write for their edification than he can perform the labor that promotes their own emolument. They pay, too, in season. They don't wait till the printer is dead, or is obliged to run away to get rid of the constable—or till he has used up more paper than the amount of subscription, in writing polite, impolite, and perhaps to them insulting duns. They learn the terms, buy their intellectual goods, and like any other gentleman hand over the cash. These men—as the facts above stated, abundantly prove—are no less distinguished by their intelligence and right appreciation of the importance of the periodical press, than by their honor and general uprightness; even in those minor concerns of life where self-interest or reputation is ever so little at stake. By these men, and by them alone—and it is no mean encumbrance upon their characters—is the periodical press of the country supported, as well as it is. All other self-named patrons, not only obstruct the operation of this great intellectual engine of the age, but are the occasion of embarrassment and blasted prospects among an intelligent and industrious class of men, which if shown to their view would make men of no more moral purity than themselves, even tremble to contemplate.

But I may be considered a little too severe, without some qualification, upon a certain class of the community which needs to be noticed apart from the non-paying or pay-any-time subscribers to periodicals. This is a class of men who have honor and principle, and who exhibit them in most of the relations of life—but who, nevertheless, are so influenced by the too general opposition to an editor's breathing through the usual preliminary means, that they care little about giving him his due in time to keep him out of the limbo, and are indifferent, at least whether he hears from them at all, except by the way of clamorous communications because the 'paper doesn't come.' These men mean no great harm. They would dislike as much to see a poor fellow of an editor starving to death as any body else. But a five dollar bill—what's that?—a sum like this will make no great difference, sent one time or another, or not at all. Let him wait my convenience! Individuals of this stamp prove the greatest enemies to many a printer's success. He confides on their general good reputation—lays out his plans with reference to it—and goes on in the execution of them with as little fear of failing before his eyes as any good citizen who is willing to work hard and maintain a good conscience. I need not detail the whole story. At the end of the year he has received about half the amount of his expenses. About double what he owes is due him, with half a dollar on each subscription besides—which he may whistle for, without the principal amount—because not paid within the year. No paper, perhaps, is to stop till all arrears are paid up—though low moons pass before it has to stop, from the fact that the

type founder, paper maker, &cetera, are too wise to support the establishment a great while for the public merely to subscribe. In some three years he receives possibly a quarter part of the sum due him;—and if he isn't in jail, poor fellow, it is because he was not fool enough to continue to work for nothing and find himself, and has sought some less speculative employment. I hazard nothing in saying that a large number of respectable citizens are every year driven towards bankruptcy in this country, mainly through individuals counted good men in all other respects, not paying promptly, or at all, their subscriptions to periodicals. The misery, and vice it may be, created annually by this, which should seriously be considered one of our crying national sins, can hardly be calculated. Does not this subject demand the serious consideration of the good people of America? In the way which has been described, are our literature, science and arts suffered to languish. Able and sensible men are constantly either going out or keeping out of such, in the general, ill-recompensed employment.

As regards that class of subscribers who never mean to pay for a periodical, I shall say but little about them. Every publisher at the present day is as much to blame for opening an account with a man whom neither he nor his agent knows anything about, as the man who trusts him for any other article or trade. There must be a reform in the pecuniary system upon which most periodicals are conducted, as well as among their subscribers.

Of another rather numerous class of patrons to periodicals—namely, the ladies—I will say a word. Respecting them—and I need not say they are the last individuals that should be insulted by flattery—I have the pleasure to testify favorably. They belong, so far as my knowledge extends, as a body—I mean those who are intelligent enough to want a periodical—to the class first alluded to,—who pay: sufficient proof to a printer, bachelor or no bachelor, with no matrimonial arguments in addition, that they are the best gift of heaven, whether first or last in the order of creation—

—or till he has used up more paper than the class first alluded to,—who pay: sufficient proof to a printer, bachelor or no bachelor, with no matrimonial arguments in addition, that they are the best gift of heaven, whether first or last in the order of creation—

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naval force have been promptly performed; our commerce protected; our seamen and marines have been sustained; our seamen and marines have been kept in active service, under strict discipline.

An inspection of our yards at Portsmouth, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and Norfolk, made in August and September last, has afforded the most satisfactory evidence of our means, in a short time, of increasing our navy to any extent the exigencies of our country may require.

The officers in charge of those stations perform their duties with great ability and zeal; the building and repairing of our ships are conducted with despatch and economy; and the ample materials on hand for naval purposes are preserved with the greatest care, and by all the means which science and experience can suggest to prevent decay.

Our naval force consists of six ships of the line, and seven frigates now building, for the completion of which additional appropriations to the amount of \$1,527,640 will be required; of five ships of the line, two frigates, and six sloops of war in ordinary, requiring repairs which will cost \$1,362,000, in addition to the materials on hand for that purpose; and of one ship of the line, four frigates, eight sloops of war and six schooners, in commission—in all, twelve ships of the line, thirteen frigates, fourteen sloops of war, and six schooners. Besides which, the frames of ships procured, or under contract, for the gradual increase of the navy, and other materials on hand or under contract for that purpose, will afford the means of bringing into the service, as soon as it can probably be required, an additional force of five ships of the line, eleven frigates, seven sloops of war, and two schooners, the building of which may be immediately commenced on launching our vessels now upon the stocks.

Our vessels in commission during the past year, have been employed, as heretofore, in protecting our commerce in the Mediterranean, in the West Indies, on the coast of Brazil, and in the Pacific Ocean. Our naval force, consisting of commissioned and warrant officers, petty officers, ordinary seamen, landsmen, and boys, amounts to 6,072; and our marine corps, under its new organization, will consist of commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, to the number of 1,355. The expense for the transportation of the mail necessarily continued undiminished till the close of the year 1833, prior to which date the retrenchments stated in that Report could not take effect; consequently the balance of debt against the Department continued to augment till that period.

The gross amount of postages was, from July 1 to December 31, 1833, \$1,375,437 28

Compensation to Postmasters, including the contingent expense of their offices during the same period amounted to \$434,628 59

Incidental expenses of the Department during the same time, amounted to 34,797 29

The expense for transportation of the mail from July 1 to 31st of December, 1833, was 1,018,402 68

Making the total expense of the Department for that half year \$1,495,828 66

This sum, after deducting the gross amount of postages for that period, leaves a deficit for the six months ending the 31st of December, 1833, of \$120,391 58

To this sum add the deficit existing on the 1st July, 1833, 195,208 40

And the balance of the debt against the Department, beyond the amount of its available funds, was on the 1st of January, 1834, \$315,599 98

From the 1st of January, 1834, the retrenchments in the transportation of the mail stated in my report of last year began to take effect; and from that period, the revenues of the Department have exceeded its expenses.

The gross amount of postages was, from January 1 to June 30, 1834, \$1,446,209 69

Compensation to Postmasters, including the contingent expenses of their offices, within the same period, amounted to \$461,433 64

Incidental expenses of the Department for the same time, amounted to 30,300 88

The transportation of the mail from January 1 to June 30, 1834, amounted to 909,028 43

Making the total expenses of the Department for the half year ending the 30th June, 1834, \$1,400,762 45

This sum, deducted from the gross amount of postages for that period, leaves a revenue beyond the amount of expenses for the half year from January 1 to June 30, 1834, of 47,507 24

This sum, deducted from the deficit existing January 1, 1834, 315,599 98

Reduces the balance of debt which exists against the Department on the 1st July 1834, to \$268,092 74

Such was the financial condition of the Department on the 1st day of July last. The amount of this debt has been continually diminishing to the present time, and it continues to diminish in an increased ratio.

On the 1st day of July, 1834, the balance of the account with Banks, was \$395,616 99 a-

gainst the Department, consisting of loans, \$275,000, and over-checks to the amount of \$123,616 99.

In this statement, difference between loans and over-checks is rather nominal than essential.

When over-checks are mutually agreed upon to a certain definite amount as a standing order, they are called loans; but when they are indefinitely as to time and amount, they are called over-checks. In either case, they are debts due from the Department to Banks.

This amount of balance against the Department has been considerably reduced since the first of July last.

On the 1st day of the present month it stood as follows:

Amount due for loans from Banks \$275,000

Amount of over-checks, November 1, 1834, 55,969 90

Making together the sum of \$330,969 90

On the same day the balances of Bank deposits in favor of the Department, constituting the amount of each on hand, amounted to 82,031 34

Making the actual balance of the accounts with Banks, against the Department, on the 1st of November 1834. 245,937 75

The contracts for the southern section, including the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, and the Territory of Florida, which will expire with the current year, having been renewed, to take effect from the 1st of January next, on such terms as will effect an annual saving from the amount now paid for transportation in that section, of about \$120,000.

Additional retrenchments have also been made in the expense of transportation subsequent to my last report, to the annual amount of about \$59,000. Making together an annual saving from the 1st of January next of \$179,000.

From the savings thus effected, together with the current excess of revenue in favor of the Department, it may safely be calculated, that without any reliance upon an increase in the gross amount of postages, the revenues of the department will exceed its expenditures, during the ensuing calendar year, to the amount of \$270,000.

From a careful estimate, it may be anticipated with entire confidence, that before the close of the year 1835, the whole balance of debt against the Department will be extinguished. No part of this debt was contracted upon the credit of the Treasury nor upon any other credit or authority than that of the Department alone.

It was never regarded by either of the parties in the character of a debt of the Government, but a mere expedient to anticipate the resources of the Department, based upon the credit of those resources alone.

The means of its liquidation within a certain time were always within the legal control of the head of the Department; and no other means have at any time been sought or desired by the Department.

In my Report of November, 1833, the expense for transporting the mail and for incidentals, from July 1 to December 31, 1833, was estimated at \$1,061,644 71

The actual expense for that period, was 1,061,199 97

Varying from the estimate only \$444 74

The net proceeds of postage for the year ending 30th June, 1834, were then estimated at \$2,037,310 81

The actual net proceeds of postages for that year, were \$1,927,644 44

Falling below the estimate by the sum of \$109,766 37

Thus it appears, that the expenses of the Department have not essentially varied from the estimates; but the net revenue arising from postages has fallen short of the estimates then made, more than 100,000 dollars. This is believed to be, in a very considerable degree, attributable to the great increase of free letters.

The progressive increase of population naturally brings with it an accumulation of business in the Executive offices, which tends, in some measure to increase their correspondence; and in addition to this, a law passed in March, 1833, extending to members of Congress the privilege of franking during the whole recess. Every other year, the session of Congress is protracted to a much greater length than in the alternate year when a Congress terminates.

The expense for the delivery of free letters, at two cents each, have always amounted to a much greater sum during the year when the session is protracted, than during the alternate year. To make a fair comparison between the amount of free letters before and after the extension of the franking privilege, it is necessary to take two entire years. Thus: The allowance to Postmasters for delivery of free letters for the two years ending July 30, 1832, (before the extension,) was \$40,556 59

For the two years ending July 1, 1834, (after the extension,) was \$94,158 98

Making, since the extension, an increase of \$13,601 99. Or payment for the delivery of 62,009 free letters more than were delivered the two preceding years. But no allowance is made for the delivery of free letters at post offices where the Postmasters' commissions exceed \$500 a quarter.

If the same proportion of free letters is delivered at offices where no allowance for them are made to postmasters, as at smaller offices, then the increase since the franking privilege was extended, is equal to 960,000 free letters more than were delivered within the same period of time prior to that extension. The postage on each of those letters, if not free, would be from six cents to two dollars. The average, it is believed, would not be less than twenty-five cents each, exclusive of Postmasters' commissions. If estimated at this average, they would amount to \$240,000 00.

To this add the allowance actually made for their delivery 13,601 99

And the increase of free letters with the last two years has actually cost the Department \$253,601 99, which is more than equal to the balance of debt at this time existing against the Department.

Estimates have been obtained from several of the Executive offices, of the amount of their official correspondence carried on through the Post office establishment, under the franking privilege of the officers by whom it is conducted; and it appears that from the Departments of State, Treasury, War, and Navy, including the suboffices of the Treasury and Navy, the official correspondence by mail, on which no postage is paid, is estimated to be equal to 2,685,236 single free letters in a year, and that by far the greater proportion of them are sent the full distance, for which the highest rate of postage would be chargeable. The average postage on those letters, if not free, it is believed would be not less than 18 3/4 cents each, which would amount to \$503,481 56.

This estimate is exclusive of the offices of the Attorney General, Commissary General, Inspector General, Quartermaster General, Paymaster General, and Superintendent of the Patent office, all of whom have the privilege of franking. It is also estimated that the number of free letters passing under the frank of members of Congress, amounts to 8,000 a day during the session.

If the correspondence of the offices above mentioned, which are not embraced in the estimate, and the postages fairly estimated which would be chargeable on the correspondence of members of Congress, if not free, should be added to the statement, it is believed that the annual amount of free letters would not fall short of a million of dollars, exclusive of the correspondence of the Post Office Department itself.

This is an annual contribution by the Department to the Government.

Though the amount of revenue arising from postages, for the year ending June 30, 1834, did not equal the estimate, yet there was a considerable increase above the amount of the preceding year. The gross amount of postages for the year ending June 30, 1833, was \$2,616,538 27.

For the year ending June 30, 1834, it was 2,823,706 97

Making an increase in the gross amount of \$207,168 70

The net amount of postages, after deducting commissions of postmasters, and the contingent expenses of their offices, was, for the year ending June 30, 1833, \$1,790,254 65

For the year ending June 30, 1834, it was 1,927,644 44

Making an increase in the net \$137,380 79

The finances of the Department continue to be in an improving condition, and the solicitude which has been shown to obtain mail contracts, the reduced rates at which they have been taken for the Southern Section, and the zeal with which contractors generally preserve in their services to the Department, furnish ample demonstration that its credit is unimpaired.

The number of post offices in the United States, was, on the first of July last, 10,693, being an increase of 566 over the number reported last year.

The annual amount of transportation has been but slightly varied since my last report. The mail is now carried in stages and steam-boats about 16,900,000 miles a year; and on horseback and in sulkiés, about 8,600,000 miles making together about 25,500,000 miles a year.

The celerity of the mail should always be equal to the most rapid transition of the traveler; and that which shortens the time of communication, and facilitates the intercourse between distant places, is like bringing them nearer together. While it affords convenience to men of business, it tends to contract local prejudices, by enlarging the sphere of acquaintance.

It perpetuates existing friendship, and creates new ones, by which the bonds of union are strengthened, and the happiness of society promoted. These considerations have always had their full weight upon my mind in making improvements in mail operations.

The multiplication of rail roads in different parts of the country, promises, within a few years, to give great rapidity to the movements

of travellers; and it is a subject worthy of inquiry, whether measures may not now be taken to secure the transportation of the mail upon them. Already have the railroads between Camden and Anboy, in New Jersey, afforded great and important facilities to the transmission of the great Eastern mail. The rail road between this city and Baltimore will soon be completed, and the distance from the post office in this place to that of Baltimore, will not be materially varied from the present road, 38 miles.

From Baltimore by Port Deposit, in Maryland, to Coatesville, in Pennsylvania, a line for a rail road is located and the stock subscribed for its completion; and from Coatesville to Philadelphia a rail road is made and in operation.

The distance between Baltimore and Philadelphia, on this road, will be 117 miles, about 18 miles greater than the present land route. From Philadelphia to Trenton bridge, about 28 miles, the rail road is nearly completed, and from New Brunswick in New Jersey, to Jersey city, on the west side of the Hudson river, opposite the city of New York, 30 miles the rail road is in a state of progress. When these works shall be completed, the only interval will be between Trenton and New Brunswick, about 26 miles, to complete an entire rail road between this place and the City of New York, and it cannot be supposed that the enterprising State of New Jersey will long delay to perfect a communication of such great importance, passing through most of her largest and most flourishing towns. When this shall be done, the whole distance between this city and New York, on a continuous rail road, will not exceed 240 miles; and the journey may be performed at all times with certainty, allowing ample time for stopping at important places on the road, in sixteen hours, and ordinarily in a shorter period.

If provision can be made to secure the regular transportation of the mail upon this, and upon other rail roads which are constructing, and in some instance already finished, it will be of great utility to the public; otherwise, these corporations may become exorbitant in their demands, and prove eventually, to be dangerous monopolies.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your humble servant, W. T. BARRY.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The Secretary of War in his Report to Congress represents the present situation of the Army as highly gratifying, and the country have every reason to be satisfied with its condition and prospects. As a salve for the frontiers—as a school of practical instruction—as a depository of military information, and as the means of preparing and providing in peace for the exigencies of war, the present military establishment has fully answered the objects of its organization and support. And in all the essential requisites of capacity and conduct, the officers of the American Army do honor to themselves and their country.

He alludes to the late expedition under Col. Dodge to the Western Prairies in Arkansas and Missouri, for the purpose of putting a stop to the annoying conduct of the Comanches and Kiowas, who by predatory attacks on our citizens, having rendered intercourse with the Mexican States difficult and hazardous. Fortunately the efforts to introduce amicable relations were successful, and the object of the expedition was obtained without a single act of hostility.

From the Report of the Chief Engineer, it appears that the Cumberland Road, east of Wheeling will be soon completed, in the manner required by an act of last session, and for the amount allowed by law. No further appropriations will be asked for. An addition to the officers of the corps of Engineers is recommended, as it is necessary, by Executive regulation, to require from the officers, services not originally contemplated in the organization of the Department, and it is desirable that their numbers should be so far augmented as to ensure their personal attention to all the objects within the control of the Engineer Department.

It is recommended that the Topographical Corps be re-organized, and that there may be permanently attached to it as many officers as may be necessary. By consolidating it with the Civil Engineers, the general operations will be simplified, and the duties of the corps, might embrace all the objects connected with surveys for military purposes.

The depth of the water in the harbor formed by that great national improvement, the Delaware Breakwater, has for some time past been gradually reduced in consequence of depositions of sand in the harbor—and Commission has lately been instituted to examine it.

An estimate for an hundred thousand dollars, to be applied to this work, is among the annual estimates of the department, and if approved by Congress, the sum will be appropriated to the completion of that part of the work already begun, and yet unfinished. In the mean time, by a series of observation frequently and carefully taken, the probable operation of the tides and currents may be ascertained, and the best remedy to counteract them pointed out.

At the last session of Congress the law authorizing the conferring of brevets for ten years' service in one grade, was repealed, and the nomination of all officers who had completed that term prior to the repeal, was confirmed. This change seems to bear with some severity upon those which served during a part of the term.

—and it is suggested, whether justice does not require such a modification of this law as to

authorize the granting of brevets to every one whose term of ten years had commenced before its repeal, at the end of such term, if the condition of the law shall be fulfilled. This would ensure the ultimate abolition of the practice, which Congress had in view, while it would seem to give due weight to claims, founded, if not in right, certainly in strong considerations connected with the service and situation of the officers.

The subject of the frauds in the Pension office, is entered into at some length, and an examination at the residence, or in the neighborhood of each person now drawing a pension, into the circumstances of the case, is recommended as the only effectual means of accomplishing the desired object. This, if undertaken by proper persons, and conducted with proper discretion, can scarcely fail to confirm the grants made to honest applicants, and to detect those which have been fraudulently obtained by dishonest ones. It is also recommended to renew and continue the arrangement establishing a Pension Office, as a branch of the War Department, which expires by its own limitation at the end of the present session of Congress.

The treaty arrangements with most of the various tribes of Indians on the frontiers, and within our territories are represented as in a favorable state. The country assigned for the permanent residence of the Eastern Indians, has been so apportioned among them, that little difficulty is anticipated from conflicting claims, or from doubtful boundaries. And both in quality and extent, there can be no doubt that the region allotted to them will be amply sufficient for their comfortable subsistence during an indefinite period of time.

The condition of the Cherokee, is represented as being no more favorable than at the last annual report.

While every dictate of prudence, and in fact of self preservation, urges their removal, unhappy councils and internal divisions prevent the adoption of that course. Where they are, they are declining and must decline: while that portion of the tribe which is established in the west, is realizing the benefits which were expected to result from a change of position. The system of removal, however, by enrolment is going on, and during this season, about one thousand persons have passed to the west.

The situation and condition of the Indian emigrants, and of the new obligations imposed in the United States, is described in a forcible manner.

A vast tract of country, containing much more than one hundred millions of acres, has been set apart as the permanent residence of these Indians, and already about thirty thousand have been removed to it. The Government is under treaty stipulations to remove nearly fifty thousand others to the same region, including the Illinois and Lake Michigan Indians, with whom conditional arrangement has been made. This extensive district embracing a great variety of soil and climate, has been divided among the several tribes and definite boundaries assigned to each. They will

there be brought into juxtaposition with one another, and also into contact, and possibly into collision, with the native tribes of that country,

and it is recommended that some plan be adopted for the regulation of the intercourse between these divided communities, and for the exercise of a general power of supervision over them, so far as these objects can be effectuated consistently with the power of Congress, and with the various stipulations existing with them.

TWENTY THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1834.

The Vice President laid before the Senate, communications from the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the construction of the Potowmack bridge; a re-organization of the Treasury Department—to the case of Mary O'Sullivan; which was ordered to be printed. Mr. Webster gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to compensate American citizens for spoliations previous to 1800. Nothing of importance was further before the Senate. The appointing of standing committees is fixed for Monday next.

In the House of Representatives, the following standing Committees were appointed by the Speaker, pursuant to the order of the House.

Elections.—Messrs. Claiborne, Griffin, Hawkins, Vanderpool, Hannegan, Hard, Burns, Bouldin, Kilgore.

Way and Means.—Messrs. Polk, Wild, Cambreleng, McKim, Binney, Loyall, McKinley, Hubbard, Corwin.

Claims.—Messrs. Whittlesey of Ohio, Barber, McIntire, Ghosh, Forester, Stoddert, Banks, Fulton, Miner.

Commerce.—Messrs. Sutherland, Harper of New Hampshire, Pickney, Heath, Pearce of Rhode Island, Gillett, Phillips, Johnson of Louisiana, Morgan.

Public Lands.—Messrs. Clay, Boon Slade, Ashley, Inger, Williams, Lincoln, Casey, Clayton.

Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Connor, Kavanaugh, Thomas of Louisiana, Briggs, Murphy, Lane, Laporte, Hall of Maine, Selsley.

District of Columbia.—Messrs. Chinn, W. B. Shepard, McKennan, Allen of Virginia, Heister, Fillmore, King, Vanderpool, Steele, Ley, Thomas of Maryland, Hardin, Parks, Pierce of New Hampshire, Robertson, Hanner.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Foster, Gordon, Beardsley, Thomas of Maryland, Hardin, Parks, Pierce of New Hampshire, Robertson, Hanner.

Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Mullenberg, Crane, Bates, Standifer, Marshall, Young, Baylies, Turrill, Kilpatrick.

Acquittal of Buzzell. The jury, before whom John R. Buzzell, indicted for burning the Convent, on Mount Benedict, was tried, returning a verdict of not guilty, in about twenty-two hours. The verdict was received by loud tokens of approbation, from a large number of spectators, of whom two, named Flanigan and Ford, were brought to the bar for contempt; but upon making oath of their ignorance and impurity in thus expressing their approval of the verdict, they were discharged. Buzzell was accordingly discharged upon that indictment, but there is another pending against him. The intelligence of Buzzell's acquittal was brought to this city by some fanatic, who came galloping through the streets waving his hands and shouting—"Acquitted! Acquitted!"

Georgia.—John P. King has been re-elected to the Senate of the U. S., and Albert Cuthbert elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Mr. Forsyth. They are both decided friends of the present administration.

We have received the first number of the Lincoln Patriot, a new Democratic paper printed at Wadoborough, in this State. Its appearance is highly respectable both in matter and manner, and it promises to be an efficient aid in the cause of Democracy.

seven for conviction and five for acquittal. On Friday morning, before they left their room, they were ten for acquittal and two for conviction; but on the way from their room to the court house, the two suddenly changed their minds, and agreed to acquit. This beats a jury's marking all round for damages, and then taking the average!—[Boston Transcript.]

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, DECEMBER 23, 1834.

COWNESS. The proceedings of this body thus far contain little of interest or importance. Some little discussion took place relative to that part of the Message which states the condition of our affairs with France.

This is a subject which embarrasses the opposition not a little. Their papers dared not give an opinion on the subject before the delivery of the message, lest they should coincide in opinion with the President. Thus many of them having received the message in advance of any comments upon it, were led to express their opinions, without having received their cue from their leaders, so that it happens that a part of the opposition are committed in favor of the views expressed by the President, while the leaders and the majority of their followers are disposed to take part even with an enemy for the purpose of opposing an administration which they do not like. Neither the present executive nor the people are disposed to go to war if it can be honorably avoided.

There is, we are convinced, no wish to bully or exasperate France. We have every reason to wish for an amicable adjustment of the present difficulties. The only difference of opinion among those whose opinions are entitled to any respect, appears to be, whether it is consistent with our honor to wait longer in the hope that France will do justice, or whether we should now make known to her our determination to insist permanently upon our rights.

There is a third class of men, we blush to call them Americans, who think that we had better give up our claims than insist upon them at the hazard of war, because it would cost more than the claims are worth in dollars and cents. Adopt a principle, and then we must submit to any injury others may choose to inflict upon us, if redress is likely to cost more than the pecuniary loss sustained. On this principle our north eastern boundary would be easily settled.—If the British insist upon one third of our State, as a war would cost more than the land would sell for, we had better give it up, and so yield to every other claim, resistance to which, is likely to be expensive. But this is not the light in which the people of this country view the question.

The first inquiry is, is our claim a just one? This we believe is admitted by all. The only inquiry which remains is as to the manner in which this claim shall be prosecuted.

It is the duty of the President to communicate to Congress and thence to the people, what had been done in relation to this subject, and what was the future prospect. Viewing it simply as a matter of expediency, should we have been more likely to obtain our rights, if the president had recommended to Congress to wait a year or years longer, in hopes that France might be coaxed to do justice?

Has there been any disposition manifested on the part of France to adjust this claim since the ratification of the treaty? If the president had recommended patience and Congress had approved of the recommendation, would France have been in haste to pay what we appeared to be in no hurry to demand or receive?

We think not. We think that France has no reason to take offence at an avowed determination on our part to insist upon our rights at all hazards. We are aware of the evils and horrors of war. We most sincerely deplore it if it can be avoided, but we prefer it to dishonor.

We are happy to find so many opponents of the present administration agreeing with us on this question and determined to support the honor of the country against all foreign aggression.

We publish an abstract of the reports of the Secretaries of the Treasury and Navy, and of the Secretary of War. The length of these documents forbids that we should lay them entire before our readers, and their interest and importance that we should neglect them entirely. They exhibit a picture of prosperity in the condition of the country which is the best answer to the panic speeches and distress memorials of the opposition during the last winter. We regret that our limits exclude the entire report of the Secretary of the Treasury, as we deem it a valuable and interesting document. The Report of the Post Master General we publish entire. We do it because this is the string upon which the opposition have harped during the whole of the past season, and perhaps there are few of our readers who have not seen the abusive report of Ewing and others on the state of this department or extracts therefrom. Let those who have seen that electing document, printed and distributed at public expense, examine the report of the head of the Post Office Department and judge for themselves who is right.

The publishers of the Republic of Letters are about to improve their 2d Vol. by the use of somewhat larger type. This will be acceptable to all their readers, as they intend that the quantity of matter contained in each number shall not be materially diminished thereby. We would recommend this as a valuable publication, and the cheapest within our knowledge. The first Vol. comprising 26 Nos. may be seen at this office.

We call the attention of our readers to the prize essay which we re-publish from the Boston Pearl, a valuable publication, and highly deserving public patronage.

The Age, published at Augusta, will be issued daily during the session of the Legislature at \$1.50. We commend it to the patronage of our Democratic friends in this county.

The Maine Journal will be published tri-weekly during the session at \$1. Those who dislike a democratic paper would do well to take the Journal.

The Legislature of Virginia assembled on the 1st inst. and elected a Democratic Speaker. The federal whigs are a good deal alarmed, but still insist that they have a majority in that body, and that there is no doubt of the election of Leigh (Nullifier) as a U. S. Senator. If the wishes of the people of that Commonwealth are regarded by their Representatives, it appears pretty certain that Mr. Leigh cannot be re-elected, as a majority are instructed to vote against him.

Georgia. John P. King has been re-elected to the Senate of the U. S., and Albert Cuthbert elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Mr. Forsyth. They are both decided friends of the present administration.

We have received the first number of the Lincoln Patriot, a new Democratic paper printed at Wadoborough, in this State. Its appearance is highly respectable both in matter and manner,

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BRANCH DRAFTS.

The late order of the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the Branch Bank Drafts, seems to meet with the general approbation of the people. The opposition press of course, find fault. Those drafts are refused by the Government, on account of their illegality. They have been pronounced illegal by a vote of the Senate, by the decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio and (we believe) Pennsylvania, and by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. Yet the Bank press justifies that instruction in issuing them, and condemns the Secretary for refusing them; and for these reasons—

1st. Because Mr. Binney says they are legal, for which opinion he was paid \$50.

2d. Because Mr. Webster concurred in that opinion, for which he was paid \$100.

3d. Because Mr. Wirt also concurred with Mr. Binney, for which the Bank paid him \$100.

\$250

This it appears, the legality of the Bank drafts is issued by 250 dollars worth of lawyers' opinions, which can at any time be obtained for money, against the deliberate opinion of the Senate, the solemn decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, and the highest courts of Ohio and Pennsylvania. That the Bank attorneys have decided in favor of the drafts, is reason enough for the Bank editors to condemn the Secretary and uphold the monopoly.

[N. H. Argus.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

This paper shows, in its simple and unprejudiced statement of figures and facts, with what injustice Mr. Barry has been persecuted. His great effort had been to grant mail accommodations in every quarter of the country where the representatives of the People gave him assurance they were necessary. He had increased the speed of the mails, for instance, on the great national Ohio route, at the solicitation of Messrs Ewing and others—He had converted the weekly mail to a daily to New Orleans, at the urgent request of its citizens and their Representatives, and at a vast expense, owing to the nature of the country to be traversed—And while the outlay of these and other improvements, weighed upon the Department and before they could be rendered profitable, the same men, who pressed for these favors to their constituents, turned round on the officer granting them, and have attempted to convert to his ruin, the expenditures occasioned by their own demands—nay, the very allowances made to carry into effect the particular improvements called for by certain members of the Post Office Committee itself, are brought up by these same men as unnecessary expenditures, and are condemned as abuses in their reports.

It is gratifying to perceive, that although the Post Office Department contributes nearly a million per annum, to carry the frauded documents, laws, and letters, of the Departments, and those of Congress—that although the extension of the franking privilege throughout the year, (which was snuggled in at the heel of a session a few years since, being attached to the appropriation bill by Mr. Everett, when there was scarcely a quorum present)—that although the Bank has availed itself of this privilege, and defrauded the Department out of hundreds of thousands during the war of the press, which it has waged on the Administration—although Congress has created a great number of new and unproductive routes, during the few last years—yet that the Department, under all these onerous circumstances, has been enabled greatly to reduce its debt, and to give the most convincing earnest that another year will extricate it entirely.

We solicit for Mr. Barry's Report a candid scrutiny. We think, when the public considers the great and important facilities which the Department has extended to the community—the increase of service it has rendered to the Government, without compensation—and the satisfactory assurances given, leaving no doubt of the extinction of its debt in another year, it will not be disposed to indulge the clamor of an opposition which has been obliged to acknowledge that Mr. Barry's efforts have been well intended, little as they are inclined to do justice to their results.—[Globe.]

THE TREASURY REPORT.

We believe that the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, with the estimates of the ensuing year, and all its voluminous documents and tables, have rarely heretofore been presented to Congress at the beginning of the session. It has been ordinarily expected about the 1st of January. The promptitude with which the present Secretary has been enabled, by his indefatigable industry, already to bring forward the important concerns of his Department, for the deliberations of Congress, will be appreciated by the People and the People's Representatives.

The latest accounts received from Alexandria state that Mahomet Ali, rendered furious by the knowledge that the Sultan meditated profiting by the troubles in Syria, in order to repossess himself of the Syrian provinces, had serious intentions of declaring himself independent. The Egyptian fleet would, it was expected to put to sea on the 23d inst.

The President's Message. From the great length of this document we were last week precluded from making those remarks on some portions of its contents which we had intended. We therefore again allude to it at this time as there is much in it which merits the candid examination of men of all parties.

Among the most interesting portions of this document is that which treats of the relation which our government sustains towards the French. It would seem to be the policy of the "Citizen King," (whose whole administration has been marked by duplicity and double deal-

ing, by professing a great regard for liberal principles, but by springing in his actions, as far as his ability would permit, the most illiberal among European sovereigns,) to try experiments upon the forbearance and friendly feelings of our government. He, and the French Chambers seem to be of an opinion that we do not possess courage or spirit enough to demand of them the fulfilment of what they acknowledged after the fullest examination, to be our rights, and that they may continue to play fast and loose with us as long as it may suit their convenience.—But they should be taught a different lesson—they should be given to understand that we consider our faith when once plighted to other nations, sacred, and that we expect other nations to consider theirs no less so, when pledged to us.

We cannot therefore but approve the decided stand taken by the president upon this question—it is a subject on which we think there can be no disparity of sentiment among our citizens.

Whatever disposition may be manifested among us to engage in party squabbles under ordinary circumstances, we believe, no one who has any love of country in his bosom, would hesitate to act with union and harmony in this case.

[Maine Free Press.

We have noticed in many of our contemporary papers opinions expressed, that it would be very absurd for our government to resort to any measures against the French that could, by possibility, endanger the peace of the two countries—that we had better give the French the amount of our claim, than to hazard a war to obtain what has been acknowledged by them to be our just due, and what they had pledged to themselves in the most solemn manner to pay us, because, say they, it would cost more to carry on the war than the whole amount of our claims. Were not these sentiments openly and loudly promulgated, we should not have believed that there was an American, or one who made any pretensions to American feeling who would now such sentiments—one who is so tame—so entirely regardless of the honor of his country—so tied down to the love of money—so craven hearted as to be willing to have indignities and insult heaped upon our country, & endure it patiently merely because it might cost a little more money to live a free people, than it would meekly and humbly to submit to the indignities which other nations may think proper to offer us. Such a spirit of slavish servility is unworthy an American, it is unworthy a freeman. Let every honorable expedient be adopted to settle this affair peacefully, but by no means yield what is our indisputable rights, let it cost what it may to maintain them.

[St. Louis Republic. Sept. 18.

The Maine papers assert that Mr. Sprague is about to leave the State, never to return as one of its inhabitants. We ventured a surmise to that effect some time ago.—It is the usual course. Mr. Sprague will probably betake himself to Boston, the head quarters of eastern aristocracy, where his sway is fixed beyond danger of a change. Webster, Mason and others left N. Hampshire and went to Boston for reasons pretty much the same as those which influence Mr. Sprague. Democracy was too strong at home for their constituents. Pindexter may find it expedient to emigrate from Mississippi: but whether he will go to Boston or not, is not ascertained.—Pennsylvanian.

The Convent Burners.—Buzzel has been acquitted. The jury yesterday (Friday) morning returned a verdict of *not guilty*. Strong expressions of approbation escaped from the audience in court when the verdict was delivered. Two persons were arrested, but on their making oath that they were not aware such expressions were a contempt of court, they were discharged.

Buzzel was forthwith ordered to be discharged. His was supposed to be the strongest case, and it is not probably now that any one will be convicted.

The Richmond Enquirer, including some remarks upon the President's Message, says, "We hail it as a Democrat which sweeps off the misrepresentations of his enemies—answers their objections—develops the Republican and State Rights principle on which the administration is to be conducted—and will please the people. Andrew Jackson will still rise above all his enemies. He will contribute more than any other man living could have done, to put down the Bank—to relieve the Constitution from this cancer, which was so early engraffed upon it—and thus to bring back the government to the republican tack. His cause is gaining—and the people will be with him."

Advices from the East, bring the important intelligence that *Mahomet Ali*, the *Pasha of Egypt*, is about to declare himself independent! This report is further confirmed by the following extract from the Augsburg Gazette:

"The latest accounts received from Alexandria state that Mahomet Ali, rendered furious by the knowledge that the Sultan meditated profiting by the troubles in Syria, in order to repossess himself of the Syrian provinces, had serious intentions of declaring himself independent. The Egyptian fleet would, it was expected to put to sea on the 23d inst.

Virginia. The Legislature of Virginia convened at Richmond on Monday the 1st inst. George C. Dromgoole, of Brunswick, was elected speaker of the Senate, without opposition. Col. Linn Banks, of Madison, was re-elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, by a majority of two votes over Gen. S. E. Parker, of Northampton. Col. Banks is a friend of the national administration.—Dov. Gaz.

Indian Murders and probable War.—The steamboat Warrior arrived at this port on Saturday from Prairie du Chien. We are sorry to learn—as we do by her—that the Indians in that region have again been engaged in hostile acts, and that they portend a serious termination. A short time since, a party of the Sac and Foxes attacked a party or lodge of the Menomines, upon Grant river, and killed three persons. The murderers were, however, (it was ascertained at Rock Island) delivered up to the authorities, under the command of Captain Kebus, to a detachment of United States soldiers, under the command of Captain

They were put on board the steamboat Winnebago, then ascending the Mississippi, for the purpose of being taken to a proper place for trial.

On the day previous to the arrival of the Warrior at Prairie du Chien, another massacre took place by a party of the same tribe of Indians. On an Island, about three miles above the Prairie, a lodge of Winnebagos were established. It was occupied at the time by women and children only—the warriors being absent on a hunting excursion. Suddenly, the Sac and Fox party made their appearance before the lodge, fired into it, tomahawked and scalped ten of the inmates. But one of the Sac warriors lost his life, and that was by the hand of a Winnebago boy, about fifteen years of age.

The youth was standing at the door of the lodge when a younger brother and sister, when two of the warriors made their appearance and fired upon them. Recollecting instantly that an old gun remained in the lodge loaded, he procured it, and awaited the return of the foe, who had retreated for the purpose of reloading their guns. As soon as they appeared before him, he took deliberate aim at one of them, fired, and the bullet went through the heart of his enemy. He then escaped to the interior of the lodge, made his way for the river, swam it, and gave information of the massacre at Fort Crawford.

A detachment of the troops was immediately ordered out in pursuit of the murderers but as far as known without success. The Winnebagos, it is said, have determined on retaliation and their war-like preparations are already collecting.

They are to be our enemies, but we are to be their friends. We learn that two cases of small pox have occurred in Wakefield. They are children of Mr. Henry L. Wiggin, who keeps a public house in that town. It was first supposed to be the measles, but a physician soon pronounced the disease to be small-pox.

We learn that neither of the cases have as yet proved fatal. Considerable alarm exists, in consequence of many of the neighbors, who are not fortified against its contagion by vaccination, having visited the children before the true disease was known.—Great Falls Journal.

Otis pardoned. Amos Otis, under sentence of death as an accessory to the murder of Capt. Crosby, of brig Juniper, by Henry Joseph, has been pardoned by the President. The pardon was received by Marshal Sibley yesterday afternoon, and Otis was forthwith set at liberty.



POETRY.

(From the Albany Argus.)
THE DYING MOTHER.

It is a solemn task, to wait beside
The couch of the departing ; to kneel down,
And wipe the death damps from the cold, white brow
Of those we love ; to moisten the dry lips,
And grasp the hand, too feeble to return
The slightest pressure, and to see the lid
Grown fixed and motionless above the eye ;
In utter helplessness to sit, and mark
Each lessening pulse throbbing faint and fainter still ;
And know and feel that man can do no more.
Yet even the voice of joy sometimes
Is heard above the wailing of distress ;
There have been those who triumphed, when they died :
A form unseen stood by, and whispered words
The living may not hear, and nerve the soul
Of feeble woman, patiently to bear
Nature's last throes of mortal agony
And there was one—a wife, a mother, friend,
Who taught, while dying, more exalted truths
Than thousand homelies could ever preach,
O, might her faltering tongue have uttered speech
Methinks her voice had breathed strains like this.

Why should ye bid me stay ?
When day is coming, would ye think to keep
The traveller from his home—to pine and weep,
And long to be away ?
And when the soul doth spring
To seek its better home, O, could ye bind
With earthly fetters the expanding mind,
And check its soaring wing ?
I cannot close my eyes
And drag my ardent aspirations down
From the bright hope and everlasting crown
That wait me in the skies,
Nor for an earthly love,
Can I the purer love of Heaven forgo,
Nor give up for the church of God below,
His holier church above.
To die—is this not hard ?
It is not hard to leave a world like this,
And soar away unto the world of bliss,
And meet the great award !
But it is hard to strive
With earth's allurements—to subdue the seal—
To keep the heart, and the whole life control—
Oh, it is hard to live !
And yet, if it were given
To train these little nurslings of my care,
To mould their thoughts, to teach them words of prayer
And lead them up to heaven—
I could awhile remain,
And guide them further on their doubtful way,
Shape straight their path, or if their feet should stray,
Lead back the lost again.
But there's a better guide,
Who will not fail them when my eyes are dim,
And I can safely trust them all with Him,
He who himself was tired !
How sweet is my release ;
My Saviour robbed the grave of its alarm,
And leaving on His everlasting arm,
I can depart in peace.
A willow droops over a simple mound—
The wife, the mother, rests in hope below,
Waiting the resurrection of the just.

NEWSPAPERS. Every body has heard of Mr. Stark's crusade against newspapers. They are a nuisance (says he—they have an undue influence ; and the common people can do without them—news is a luxury, &c.) Such is his professed opinion and we agree that the common people *can do without the news*. Witness the countries of the old world, where they are compelled to do without newspapers ; their ignorance—their despotism—and consequently their misery. But in the language of Miss Martineau, we repeat, "News can be done without ; and so can many other things. You may look a man into a house, and he will still live. You may darken the windows from the sun at noon day, and the stars at night, and he will still live. You may let no air in but what comes down the chimney, and he will still live. You may chain him to the bedpost, you may stuff his ears and cover his eyes, and tie his hands behind him, and he can do without his limbs and his senses, and of God's noblest works ; but it was not for this that God sent his sun on its course, and set the stars rolling in their spheres, and refreshed the breezy hills, and gave muscles to our strong limbs, and nerves to our delicate organs.

He did not make his beautiful world that one might walk abroad on it, while a thousand are shut into a dark dungeon. Neither did he give men the curiosity with which they watch and listen, and the imagination with which they wander forth ; and the reason with which they meditate among his works, that the one might be baffled, and the others fettered and enfeebled. And what does any one gain by such tyranny ? Does the sun shine more brightly when a man thinks he has it all to himself, than when the reapers are merry in the field, and the children are running after the butterflies in the meadow ? Would Orion glow more majestically to any one man if he could build a wall up to the high heaven, and stop the march of the constellation, and part it off that common eyes might not look upon it ? If not, neither can any one gain by shutting up that which God has made as common to the race as the lights of the firmament, and the winds which come and go as he wills. That word "news" is a little word and a common word ; but it means all that is great as the result of the day, and holy as the march of the starry night. It is the manifestation of man's most

freshly compounded emotions, the record of his most recent experiences, and the revelations of God's latest providences on earth.—Are these things to be kept from the many by the few,—under the notion that they are property ? Are these things to be doled out at pleasure, and to suit the purposes of an order of men ; like the priests of old, who measured out their thimble full of the waters of life, in the name of Him who opened up the spring, and invited every one thirsty come and drink freely. To none has authority been given to meet our knowledge, according to their own sense of fitness, any more than to those priests of old ; but it is imposed the religious duty of providing channels by which the vital streams of knowledge shall be brought to every man's door."—[New York Sun.]

DELICATE APPETITE. At a village not 18 miles from Bearnes, where we halted for the day, we were visited by a gaunt, grim looking Hindoo, of some celebrity in the neighborhood, which he had acquired, as well as the admiration of his caste, by his capability of devouring a sheep at a single meal. He was a tall, bony person, somewhat past the prime of life, with a thin, wiry frame, and a countenance of the most impetuous equanimity, though as ugly as a sheep eater might be expected to be.—He offered, for a few rupees, to devour an entire sheep, if we would pay for the animal, as well as for the different accessories of the meal. There was something so extraordinary in the proposal, that we readily acquiesced. We accordingly prepared to witness this marvelousfeat, by purchasing the largest sheep we could find, which weighed, when prepared for cooking, just thirty two pounds. We purchased it for one rupee.

All being now ready, the carnivorous Ladra commenced his extraordinary feast. Having chopped off the sheep's head with a single blow of his sabre, and jointed the body in due form, he separated the meat from the bones, the whole quantity to be devoured amounting to about twenty pounds. This meat he minced very fine, forming it into balls about the size of a small fowl's egg, first mixing it with plenty of spice and curry powder. As soon as the whole was prepared, he fried some of the balls over a fire, which he had previously kindled at the root of a tree, eating and frying till the whole were consumed. At intervals, he washed down the meat with copious potions of ghee, which is sometimes so rancid as to be quite disgusting ; and this happened to be the case now. After his prodigious meal, the performer was certainly less active than he had formerly been. His meagre body had acquired a considerable degree of rotundity, and although he declared that he felt not the slightest inconvenience, it was evident that he had taken as much as he could hold, and more than was agreeable. He acknowledged that he could not manage to eat a sheep more than twice in one week, and that this was often than he should like to do.

It is remarked in a Philadelphia paper, that a reference to the history of men who thrive in business in the large cities of the United States will show, that those are the most successful, who, commencing with nothing, have to labor hard for several years to accumulate a little capital before they set up for themselves, while those who, by inheritance or other foreign aid, are enabled to commence at once on their own account, are more liable to failure in their undertakings.

When Boileau had published a new work, and his friends came and told him that the critics spoke very severely of it : "So much, the better," said he, "for they never speak at all of bad works."

CONGRESS. On Monday, Dec. 1, the day appointed for the meeting of Congress, the Senate was called together by the Vice President of the United States. A quorum being present, Messrs. White and Swift were appointed a committee to be joined by the House, to inform the President that a quorum of both branches were assembled, and were ready to receive any communication addressed to them. On motion of Mr. Grundy the 3d rule of the Senate was accordingly amended that the present Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads be continued, with all the powers and duties which were conferred and imposed upon it by a resolution of the Senate of the 28th of June last. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, the Speaker took the Chair at noon, and 188 members answered to their names—Messrs. McKinley and Lansing were appointed on the part of the House, to wait upon the President for the resolution mentioned in the resolution of the Senate, and the House adjourned.

In the Senate on Tuesday, 5000 copies of the President's Message, and 1000 of the accompanying documents were ordered to be printed. The resolution offered by Mr. Knight, on the preceding day for the supply of the usual number of newspapers was taken up. Mr. King of Georgia opposed it, and moved to lay it on the table, but his motion was negatived and the resolution was carried. On motion of Mr. Poindexter, the rule of the Senate which provided for the appointment of a Committee of Public Works was suspended, and the present committee was continued with all the powers already vested in them. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Henry F. Jones, elected a representative from Vermont, in place of Mr. Denning, deceased, appeared and was qualified. The Message having been received and read, was committed to the Committee on the whole House on the State of the Union, and it was ordered, that 10,000 copies of the Message and its documents be printed for the use of the House. The House then adjourned.

In the Senate on Wednesday, a message was received from the President transmitting the annual reports of the heads of Departments. Mr. Porter submitted a resolution calling for the names of the proprietors of lands at certain land offices in Mississippi, between Oct. 1833 and January 1, 1834, and some other information relating thereto. Several Senators announced that they should not to introduce bills which they named.

In the House, Mr. Casey of Indiana announced the death of Mr. Slade, Representative from that State, of the winter last summer, and submitted a resolution that the members of Congress pay 30 days. Mr. James of Vermont submitted a like resolution as a token of respect to his predecessor, Mr. Denning, who died on his return from Washington last summer.—[Kennebec Journal.]

REPUBLIC OF LETTERS.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"REFUGEE OF LETTERS." Under this title, Mr. W. M. PEARSON, of this city, has commenced an enterprise

which we really think deserving of very great success.

It is a publication which, in the shape of a quarto newspaper, is intended to furnish the public with a copy of every volume of every book approved and elegant work of English Literature.

The publication contains sixteen pages, and is sold at the same price as the London Magazine.

The paper on which it is printed is not merely beautiful to the eye, but of the best quality, and sized so that one may write on it without blotting.

The Typography is on one neat and legible page.

And the whole style of the execution has made the appearance of London than New York. To

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